

PEACE NEWS

Brotherhood : Non-Violence : Freedom

No. 923

March 5, 1954

FOURPENCE (U.S. Air Express)
Edition: 10 cts.

RUSSIAN CHANGES AFTER STALIN

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Questions for "The Archers"

From a Correspondent
PACIFISTS listening to the BBC serial, "The Archers," sat up last week when the miserly baker of Ambridge, "Ben White," announced that he was a pacifist and would oppose the use of the village hall by the Home Guard.

Within the hour many listeners were busy with pen and paper wanting to know why such anti-pacifist propaganda was permitted when opportunities for expressing the pacifist viewpoint elsewhere in BBC programmes were denied.

Alban Little, of Broxbourne (Herts), wrote to the BBC:

"Bearing in mind that pacifism is an attempt to apply the gospel of Jesus to international and social affairs, and that the pacifist ranks include such names as Kagawa, Tolstoy, Gandhi, "Dick" Sheppard, George McLeod, Donald Soper, Vera Brittain, I feel it was, to say the least of it, very bad taste to portray the religion and philosophy of such highly esteemed people through the medium of Ben White's unpleasant character. Surely a more kindly natured character could have been chosen to represent the opposition to war preparations."

Hugh Brock, Chairman of the London Area of the Peace Pledge Union, said:

"If this had been one of many occasions on which pacifists had been presented to

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GERMAN REARMAMENT

The people do not want it

—EMRYS HUGHES, MP

LAST week in the House of Commons a hitherto ignored opinion was introduced into the discussion on the future of Germany. It was the opinion of the German people and it was put by Mr. Emrys Hughes MP.

"What about the people in Berlin themselves?" he asked during the Debate on the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

"I stood on the pavement in Berlin and watched the different Foreign Ministers go past. One car came whizzing past in one direction, and the people said, 'That was Eden.' Another car came in the other direction, and they said, 'That was Molotov! I stood on the pavement and basked in the reflected glory of the Foreign Secretary."

"But the man of whom I thought and from whom I bought my newspapers regularly every day was a man who sat in an invalid chair and who had lost two legs in the Russian war."

For neutrality

"He was not against neutrality; he was in favour of neutrality. There is a big public opinion, in Germany, perhaps not yet expressed, which is definitely in favour of neutrality and which is saying, 'Never again will we stand for Germany going to war, either against Russia or against the west.'"

If necessary, said Mr. Hughes in closing his speech, he was prepared to vote against his party on the issue of German rearmament.

Buganda delegation not satisfied

UGANDA: Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor of Uganda said in London that he disagreed with a federal constitution for Uganda as has been advocated by the Buganda delegation and the Uganda African National Congress. The Governor said that he preferred a unitary conception for, among other reasons, its more economic use of the few available men trained in administration. Uganda would be developed as an African state, he said, and there would be no industrial colour bar.

The Buganda delegation, on leaving London, said: "The Government's offer of constitutional reforms does not satisfy our urgent demand for the return of the Kabaka." The people of Buganda would continue to press for this, they said.

MEXICO: For lack of less than £9,000 UN World Health Organisation has been forced to suspend its attempt to stop the spread of rabies across the Mexico-US border.

Scientists Discuss Atomic energy and moral issues

By OLWEN BATTERSBY

"THE choice that confronts us in issues relating to atomic energy is one between a *certain* wrong to other people and a *possible* injury to us or our nation. When this is so then I submit that it is morally wrong to put not merely a possible, but a probable wrong to ourselves, or even to those we love, before an absolutely certain injury to others."

These words were delivered by Professor Kathleen Lonsdale, FRS, D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, University College, to a packed



Professor Kathleen Lonsdale FRS

meeting of scientists at the Senate House, University of London. Opposing her in the discussion was Sir George Thomson, FRS, D.Sc., Master of Corpus Christi College Cambridge. The Chairman was Professor H. V. Hill, CH, OBE, Sc.D, FRS.

The meeting was the last in a series of six University Extension Lectures organised by the Atomic Scientists Association.

Whether it was right to make, and in certain circumstances use, atomic weapons was the burning question which, Professor Lonsdale

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£12 A WEEK BILL PER CONSCRIPT

OUR cause is a great one and it has not changed a bit since the moment when I first became interested in opposing war," said Mr. Victor Yates, MP, when he addressed the Annual General Meeting of the No Conscription Council in London last week.

Dealing with the changed attitude towards conscription in Britain, Mr. Yates recalled its introduction by Neville Chamberlain in 1939 as a measure designed to meet "immediate and temporary needs."

There was great opposition to it at the time, particularly from the Labour and Liberal Parties.

Conscription was not popular. The mothers of the country did not like it and it was now easier to sway public opinion generally against it.

In referring to the economic aspects of conscription, Mr. Yates said that the Minister of War, Brigadier Head, had told him that the cost of maintaining a National Service man on active service was between £9-£12 a week.

Brigadier Head had observed that the Forces had in their charge "almost all the youth of the country for two years in the most impressionable period of their lives and that turns them almost into a national university!"

Certainly, commented Mr. Yates, if most people could spend between £9 and £12 weekly on their children's education they would find a more fruitful avenue for that purpose than the Army.

The speaker urged the Council to continue its work and the pursuance of a live programme. They stood for peace, freedom and culture, and the Council's endeavours had been of great assistance to those who were fighting for their cause in Parliament.

Lord Faringdon was re-elected President of the Council for 1954.

THE OTHER EGYPT



Far removed in spirit from the comings and goings and re-comings of dictators is the work of this Demonstration Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Blind which was set up early last year in Cairo with the co-operation of the UN Technical Assistance Administration. The Centre, which boasts the first Braille Library in the Near East, trains Braille printers, prints textbooks, and teaches people from the region to run similar workshops elsewhere. At the helm is Dr. A. N. Magill, a UN expert from Canada, who is himself blind. Mildred G. Wallis, UN teaching specialist from England, stands to check the students' work above.

—Unations

NEHRU REPLIES TO EISENHOWER

REPLYING to President Eisenhower's letter offering American military aid to India, Prime Minister Nehru said this week that Mr. Eisenhower in making the offer had done less than justice to himself or to India.

"If we object to military aid being given to Pakistan, we would be hypocrites and unprincipled opportunists to accept such aid ourselves," he said.

Referring to the effect of military aid to Pakistan on the Kashmir situation Mr. Nehru said that the American military observers in the UN team of cease-fire observers in Kashmir could "no longer be treated as neutrals in this dispute and hence their presence there appears to be improper."

The RAF bombing range at Saltfleet, Lincs, closed after bombs had fallen in the village, is to be reopened. The chances of bombs falling outside the range now that new equipment is in use "are almost non-existent," according to Mr. George Ward, Air Under-Secretary. The range was the subject of a satirical article in Peace News last December by Cyril Hughes, "Red Flag at Saltfleet."

WHAT MAKES ME A PACIFIST

—Victor Gollancz

From a Correspondent

MR. VICTOR GOLLANCZ, publisher and author, explained to an audience in the Union Hall, Cambridge, on Friday night why he declared himself a pacifist two years ago, at the age of 59.

"Up to then I had been a born pacifist against my will," he said. "I was a natural pacifist at the age of six."

Two urges had prevented him from being a pacifist in the period leading up to the second world war. One was the very hatred of war itself and the desire to prevent war. Secondly, he looked at the coming second world war in what he then called a "realistic" way.

The motive of the "Popular Front," which he had supported, had been to make it too dangerous for Hitler to launch a war.

Then there had been the doctrine of the lesser evil. It was war on the one hand, with its terrible results, and on the other hand, the conquest of the world by Hitler. "They were sane and honourable reasons and there was, and is, an enormous amount to be said for them," said Mr. Gollancz.

He deprecated pacifists who scorned those arguments. "One of the reasons which prevented me from declaring myself a pacifist was the abominable self-righteousness of so many pacifists."

Jewish convert to Christianity, Mr. Gollancz declared, "What makes me a pacifist now is a vision of our temporal world as a dimension in which it is an absolute obligation on each individual to express, as far as he is able, the kindness, the charity and the benevolence of God."

"It is no longer possible for a human being to calculate the results of his thoughts and actions," he added. "He must do what he sees as the absolute good and leave the rest to God."

57 APPEAL TO U.N. FOR C.O. RIGHTS

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN, Lord Boyd Orr, Manilal Gandhi, Dr. Niemöller and Toyohiko Kagawa are among the fifty-seven well-known people, from many countries who have signed the following letter to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights urging that the right of conscientious objection to military service be included in the Convention on Human Rights which is at present being drafted.

To the Members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

C/O The Secretary General of the United Nations, New York City, USA.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Believing that the protection of individual citizens against the arbitrary action of officials and of Government is one of the marks of a politically mature State, and that the recognition of

the inviolability of conscience is an essential characteristic of a civilized community and of fundamental importance to human progress, and noting that the United Nations has as one of its declared aims the protection of human rights and has set up a Commission to specify those rights and to prescribe machinery for their enforcement.

We the undersigned desire to urge the Human Rights Commission to give special attention to safeguarding this right and in particular to specify under the heading of freedom of conscience, the right of conscientious objection to compulsory military training and war service.

The following is the full list of signatories:

AUSTRALIA: Prof. Walter Murdoch; Prof. Howard Worrall.

AUSTRIA: Prof. Johannes Ude.

BELGIUM: Baron Allard.

CANADA: Rev. James Finlay; Rev. J. Lavell Smith.

FRANCE: Father Pierre Lorson; Prof. Louis Massignon; Andre Philip, ex-Cabinet Minister.

GERMANY: Gustav Heinemann; Prof. D. Hans Iward; Dr. Martin Niemöller; Prof. Rudolph Sievers; Prof. Bruno Snell; Father Franziskus Straumann; Frau Helene Wessel, MP.

GREAT BRITAIN: Prof. Norman Bentwich; Vera Brittain; Benjamin Britten; Lord Chorley; Prof. G. D. H. Cole; Margery Fry; Dr. G. P. Gouch; Anthony Greenwood, MP; Rev. Percy Harall; Somerville Hastings, MP; Aldous Huxley; Christopher Isherwood; Prof. Kathleen Lonsdale, FRS; Prof. John Macmurray; Philip Noel-Baker, MP; Lord Boyd Orr; Peter Pears; Prof. Lionel Penrose; Canon Charles Raven; Lord (Gerard) Russell; Reginald Sorensen, MP; John Spencer; Dame Sybil Thorneycroft; Henry C. Usborne, MP; Rt. Rev. Frank Wood, Bishop of Middlesex; Prof. Herbert G. Wood.

ISRAEL: Rev. Rafiq Farah; J. Hatalmi (Rabbi benjamin); Elias N. Koussa; Prof. Franz Ollendorf.

JAPAN: Toyohiko Kagawa; Dr. Tomiko Kora; Yonosuke Nakano; Prof. M. Sadayasu.

NORWAY: Halvard Lange, Foreign Minister; Diderich Lund; O. F. Olden.

SOUTH AFRICA: Manilal Gandhi.

SWEDEN: Senator Erik Lindblom.

SWITZERLAND: Dr. Edmond Privat.

USA: Prof. A. Einstein.

War Resisters' International

A Presbyterian Church Commission in the USA has unfrocked the Rev. Claude Williams, who had been named by a Congressional committee as a suspected Communist.

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4
STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

March 5, 1954

FORCING THROUGH GERMAN REARMAMENT

IF a conference of the European Socialist parties declared that on a vital issue of policy the Labour Party was wrong and Sir Winston Churchill and the Conservatives right, we should realise that something fundamental had happened to the Socialist movement that would be likely to have considerable consequences for the future.

As we have stated it above the thing could hardly happen, because on all the more important issues of policy there is no considerable difference, at the Parliamentary level, between the attitude of the Conservative Party and that of the Labour Party. In Germany, however, there is a substantial difference of view between Herr Ollenhauer's Party and that of Dr. Adenauer; and ten West European Socialist parties have come together to say that the Social Democrats are wrong and that Dr. Adenauer and his Party are right.

The Brussels meeting at which this took place followed a meeting of the British Parliamentary Labour Party at which by a very small majority a similar decision was taken.

It is a deplorable development in a Party that once stood for a policy of disarmament and for international working-class solidarity. In a few more years we shall probably be looking back to the period of Mr. Attlee's leadership as marking a final stage in the decay of the Labour Party, which is ceasing to have any distinctive function to fulfil.

This is not to say that there is no difference between the rank and file outlook in the Labour Party and that of the Conservative Party. This is not permitted to filter through however and the outcome is a flat unity of view between the Parties.

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Even among those who advocate it, there is an uncomfortable realisation that the re-arming of Germany as part of EDC is fraught with danger and some very curious special pleading is heard. Thus, according to The Times, it is necessary to force through German rearmament while Dr. Adenauer is there so that we do not have to face it under another German leader who might not be so accommodating as to agree to the integration of German military power in the EDC.

Indeed, according to this point of view, the Russian Government has been performing a service to Europe by constituting a threat to keep Germany in its place, and if there is today a lessening of the threat and Russia is ceasing to give this form of assistance it becomes necessary to find other means of minimising the danger of an armed Germany.

"If there were no threat of Russia over-running Germany there would be all the more danger of an uncommitted Germany eventually taking whatever action seemed to suit it best. If the West's problem is no more than the fitting of Germany into some stable pattern, the sooner this can be done the better. If Germany is still potentially a menace, she should be brought into a community while Dr. Adenauer, with all his single-mindedness and courage—and with over half the free German people behind him—is still there."

This idea that a German army can be "brought into a community" and nullified through being "integrated" is a piece of pure infatuation. The Germans in that army will remain Germans and should German policy be at issue with the "community" policy at any time they will be called upon to act as Germans and that is what they will do.

The same thing will apply to the French, as it would apply to the British if they also were to be "integrated" in EDC.

The idea that a change in nationalistic and militaristic policy can be prevented by giving the men their training in non-national formations (if that is how the plan really works out) is a piece of self-delusion. If it should later on suit German policy for its military power to be linked with the East instead of with the West it will be so linked.

If there is any special danger in German rearmament EDC will certainly not avoid it. What we regret, however, is that the hopeful opportunity so clearly offered by the anti-militaristic spirit of the post-war generation of young Germans will have been missed.

This question of German rearmament is one upon which real popular feeling should be tested by plebiscite. However extensive may be Dr. Adenauer's backing his Party was not elected on the issue of rearmament and the renewal of conscription in Germany; neither was the British electorate consulted on this issue.

We believe that a plebiscite of the German people on the specific question whether there should be rearmament and conscription would give a result that would produce a fundamental change in the European situation.

That two world wars should be fought on the claim that they were to get rid of German militarism and safeguard democratic principles, and that at the end of these wars there should be a careful avoidance of any consulation of the German people when it is proposed through external pressures and inducements to re-establish Germany as an armed nation is surely a striking commentary on the quality of the statesmanship of our generation.

The Kenya report . . .

THE Parliamentary delegation to Kenya consisted of three Conservative and three Labour MPs. Its report, both on the conditions it has observed and the recommendations it makes, is unanimous.

As there is no important difference between Labour and Conservative policy in the field of colonial affairs, as in other matters of major importance, there is no reason why it should not be unanimous.

The report is a very grave one and we hope that its suggestions will be acted upon.

It draws attention to the extent of police brutality and corruption and "the attitude of a section of European opinion towards the sanctity of the law and the question of police malpractices," and it also points to the evil implications of the fact that a fund has been started on a race basis to indemnify whites accused of offences against blacks.

The starting of a fund, however, is merely the systematising of what has been a frequent practice, and it must very often appear to the African native that there is complicity between white justice, white criminal and white wealth, when a European is convicted of some piece of cruelty or malpractice, a fine is imposed instead of a prison sentence, and some rich man gets up in court and ostentatiously pays the fine.

Although nothing is said in explicit condemnation of past policy there are some passages that do so by implication.

When it is remarked, for instance, "It is necessary to provide an outlet for African political thought" one cannot help recalling that any possible outlet for any kind of independent political thinking or even for initiative in co-operative spheres not specifically political, has been blocked.

There are only two alternatives for the African native in Kenya today: wholehearted endorsement of white-controlled policy or association with Mau Mau. What is imperatively necessary is that there should be some way for a black man to declare his disagreement with white policy without having to become associated with Mau Mau to do so.

. . . and the Radio

WHAT is contained in this report should be kept in mind when listening to the radio announcements on happenings in Kenya.

When in his detached and almost gentle tones the radio announcer tells us "a small Mau Mau gang was wiped out" or a "group of terrorists was taken by surprise" it requires some effort of imagination to picture what may have actually occurred.

"Mau Mau terrorists," deeply as we deplore the method they have chosen, are people in revolt against what they hold to be a great wrong.

It may well be that many politically conscious Africans who had previously been opposed to armed struggle now find themselves forced to flee in face of the "get tough" policy of the white Government, and the likelihood of denunciation by their now armed fellow tribesmen of the "loyal Kikuyu."

They gather their families and old people together, and attempt to cross the scorched belt between their reserve and the Aberdare Forest. They are seen and challenged, their fear intensified they make a dash for it and are ruthlessly attacked. Another Mau Mau gang has been wiped out?

Or has a relatively innocent group of people been murdered? It is hard to tell, but the BBC feels no need to have any doubt.

The Republican Party menace

WE cannot say that our blood-pressure rose very greatly in reading of the humiliating treatment meted out to Brigadier-General

BEHIND THE NEWS

Zwicker by Senator McCarthy.

We have had plenty of previous news of similar treatment of writers and professors and similar lowly folk, and the humiliation they have had to suffer has troubled us every bit as much as the same treatment applied to a high-ranking soldier.

What the Zwicker business has been remarkable for is the pitiful light in which it has revealed the US Secretary of the Army, Mr. Robert Stevens.

He first spoke very sternly about the way in which he was going to handle this affair with Senator McCarthy's sub-committee, but then had a personal interview with Mr. McCarthy and made a grovelling capitulation. Mr. Stevens made matters worse afterwards by seeking to minimise the extent of his surrender: by counting as concessions to himself such things as the fact that the second appearance of General Zwicker before the sub-committee had not taken place on the date originally proposed but had been deferred.

It is now proposed that there shall be an investigation into, and possible revision of, the procedures of the various political sub-committees, but Senator McCarthy is not particularly disturbed by this. For one thing he knows that he has been chosen by the Republican Party as its principal speaker for the forthcoming electoral campaign and he has good reason to know that the Party is not likely to permit him to be devalued in advance.

After World War I Maynard Keynes spoke of the influx into the British Parliament of the "hard-faced men who look as if they have done very well out of the war." A similar phenomenon occurred in the USA after World War II and it is precisely these hard-faced men who did very well out of the war who form the section of the Republican Party that is behind McCarthy.

Political parties in the USA have not the homogeneity of political parties as we know them in Europe and it would be a mistake to assume that the US Republican Party is something that is uniformly so evil and dangerous as its manifestations in McCarthyism and the "China Lobby"; nevertheless we believe that such forces as these that are at work within its framework constitute the most dangerous factor in world politics today.

Billy Graham

THE peoples of Asia and Africa say that the white man came with a Bible in one hand and a whip in the other.

The Bible was to school the colonials in the ways of the white man and to set the seal of supernatural authority upon them.

The whip was in case the Bible didn't work. Missionaries, traders, soldiers, settlers—they formed an alliance which spread the European way of life, filled coffers and supplied regiments.

The empires of Europe are ending, the new empires of America and Russia contest for control of the world. But the techniques are much the same; machine-tools and glossy pamphlets to support the smooth-tongued ambassadors of "peace and friendship" from Moscow; coca-cola, atom weapons and Billy Graham from America.

In a steadily increasing flood since the end of World War II the missionaries of America

have come to save the soul of Europe, and Asia, and Africa. Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, Seventh Day Adventists, Christian Science and now Billy Graham.

The resentment which many Europeans feel against this onslaught springs from a recognition that the effect, if not the purpose of it is to broadcast not the word of God but the American Way of Life.

There is no doubt that many American evangelists may feel sincerely a sense of mission in doing just that, but it is the same sense of mission that European pastors had when they put Africans into lounge suits and bustle skirts.

Triumph for publicity

The impact of two world wars upon the Church has been almost more than it could stand. Weakening and finally going down before the challenge to its central doctrine of love the Church now professes surprise that attendance has dropped to a mere handful.

Yet the people are still yearning for truth and vision.

The Church generally cannot provide either because in its capitulation to the demands of war it has lost the capacity and the right to lead men in the way of Christ.

In desperate endeavours to rouse the people to religion without facing up to the enormous question of their failure on violence, the denominations have resorted to "campaigns." The campaigns have been successful in direct proportion to the amount of money spent on posters, broadcasts, massed choirs, bands and press attention. They have been triumphs of publicity, not the Gospel. And for all that the position in the Church is the same, or worse, than it was.

Mr. Graham's campaign is to out-glamour all those that have gone before, and there is no doubt that it will succeed in the same degree.

But beyond the transient effects of commercial Christianity there will be the other effects of American influence, welcomed when it is healthy and creative, resented when it tends towards acceptance of the morals and objectives of US Government foreign policy or the brash externalism of American city life.

Dr. Soper and the Chaplains

ONE of Dr. Soper's duties as President of the Methodist Conference is the "President's Visit" to meet Methodist Chaplains serving with the armed forces.

Confessing that the experience of meeting so many chaplains at one time was for him, a unique experience, Dr. Soper said:

"I am a pacifist. But my ministry is to all men whether in uniform or in civilian clothes."

Commenting on the occasion in the Methodist Record, the Rev. A. W. Hopkins, Principal Methodist Chaplain to the RAF said:

For some chaplains who, by reason of their inevitable spells of service overseas and the consequent separation from the home Church might know Dr. Soper only by that distorted hearsay which has been his lot in recent weeks, it was an unforgettable experience."

Their worry

The Chaplain's lot is not a happy one. He has many worries peculiar to his position. Who else, other than Chaplains, will be worrying about the decline, which is threatening, in the number of Christian Generals and other high brass at the War Office.

At a meeting of Congregationalist clergy a former chaplain unburdened himself of this anxiety:

Today, in the details and planning of their work amongst officers and men, chaplains often get full co-operation and strong

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A reply to the Income Tax Collector

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Once again, as March 15 approaches, conscience compels me to inform you that I am not willing to pay any income tax to the Federal Government at this time nor to file a return.

I am a Christian pacifist and therefore unable to give voluntary support to war. I would refrain from using atomic or other weapons against any individual or nation if the Government called upon me, as it does call upon many men, to do so. By the same token I would refuse to work on the production of atomic or other weapons for other people to use in war.

My Christian convictions and conscience give me no more right to contribute money at the demand of the state for the purpose of having others manufacture the implements of war or sustaining them while carrying on war or preparing to do so.

Stupendous percentage for war

Since such a stupendous percentage of the Federal budget is devoted to war purposes, and an increasing percentage to the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction, and since there is no way of separating the income used for war and that used for other purposes, I have felt that I could make the clearest witness and render the best service to my own country and mankind by refusing any voluntary payment under the Federal income tax.

The filing of an income tax return is in a sense a minor matter. The same impulse to make my witness as clear and unequivocal as possible to which I have already alluded has, however, led me for several years not to file a return. I do not recognise the right of any earthly Government to inquire into my income—or that of other citizens—for the purpose of determining how much they or I "owe" for the diabolical purpose of atomic and biological war.

Moreover, in our day the filing of tax returns and compelling employers to withhold wages for war tax purposes are part of a creeping regimentation under which individuals have less and less scope for choice and

It seems to me, writes A. J. Muste, Secretary Emeritus of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation, it may be most useful if I use the space this week to share with Peace News readers the letter on tax refusal, which I am about to mail to the US Internal Revenue Bureau as the date for filing income tax returns approaches. This is the sixth year that I am practising tax refusal.

self-determination, and which represents the development among us of the very totalitarianism which we wish to combat as destructive of democratic and Christian values and civilization.

I welcome the opportunity to make a protest against this trend.

I deem this an appropriate time to practise tax refusal also in view of the fact that the nation recently witnessed the shameful spectacle of the United States Senate voting by 85 to 1 the appropriation to continue Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's work of "investigating" individuals and organisations alleged to be "subversive."

The whole business of the state investigating the political opinions, associations and activities of people is utterly undemocratic. Making the employment of persons in Government and increasingly in private jobs dependent on passing tests of political orthodoxy and "reliability"; depriving teachers and others of their positions, often in spite of excellent and unexceptionable records over a long period of years, because they fail to pass tests relating to political opinions and associations; the increasing tendency to make the test of the genuineness of a person's conversion from Communism whether he is willing to become an informer on the past political associations of others—all this is practising the techniques of dictatorship.

It is subverting and undermining democratic institutions. It is threatening to tear our

society apart by sowing distrust and suspicion, building up a huge bureaucracy which amounts to a secret police, and making a nation of snoopers out of us.

Only recently I have been subjected by a personally very decent young employee of the US Bureau of Immigration to an attempt to get me to give him names of students of mine thirty-two years ago who in turn might be able to inform on a fellow-student of that time in connection with a matter that had absolutely nothing to do with espionage, sabotage or anything of that sort!

In face of such developments as these we witness the tragic spectacle of the US Senate by an all but unanimous vote placing thousands of dollars at the disposal of Senator McCarthy.

It is surely a patriotic thing to refuse to volunteer taxes for such subversive purposes.

The subversive CIA

There is one other specific development which confirms me in my feeling that it is right to refuse to pay war taxes and in my hope that many others may follow the same course.

It is the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency is becoming an increasingly important instrument of US international relations.

No one, not even Congressmen apparently, know how much money is appropriated to the CIA. It does not have to render account of its expenditures as other Federal agencies do. Espionage activities, attempts at subversion in other countries if the opportunity offers, are admittedly part of the function of the CIA. I can have no part in such secret operations. I feel bound to withhold co-operation from them in every possible way and to make more than a verbal protest, even though the impact of such action may be or appear to be insignificant.

I cannot but feel that if a considerable number of citizens, especially religious persons of all faiths and fellow-pacifists, were to take this course, the impact would not be negligible.

Sincerely yours,
A. J. MUSTE.

YOUR WORLD LAST WEEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prague Radio announced the trial and sentencing of three groups of resisters against the regime described as the DAK; the Christian Socialist Party and the Brotherhood of the Third Fight for Freedom. Leaders of these groups were given sentences of from 15 years to life imprisonment.



YUGOSLAVIA: A 30 per cent. cut in expenditure on internal security has been announced. The Secretary for Internal Affairs said that this was due to the transformation of the UDB, the state security force, from a military to a civilian status.



INDIA: Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister, appealed to all parties concerned in the war in Indo-China to strive for a cease-fire. There has been some enthusiasm for the Indian initiative in the French press, 50 French MPs tabled a question for immediate discussion of the proposal.

KENYA: The report of the British Parliamentary Delegation which visited Kenya says that the situation is deteriorating. Brutality and malpractices by the police "have occurred on a scale which constitutes a threat to public confidence in the forces of law and order."

The report suggests an enquiry into the psychological and sociological aspects of Mau Mau. There should be "more rapid progress in Kenya towards destroying the colour bar" and the United Kingdom should declare that "the objective is a multi-racial society in which the rights of all men are safeguarded and not the domination of one race by another or of the whole country by and for one race." To help in overcoming present difficulties the report says that Africans should have an increased share in the Government of the country and they should be encouraged to form their own political groups to fill the vacuum caused by the banning of the Kenya African Union.

Speaking in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Lord Milverton, one-time Governor of Nigeria, was most critical of the report. "You cannot conduct a war against murderers with kid gloves," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA: The Rt. Rev. Wilburn Campbell, Episcopal Bishop of West Virginia, USA, said on his return from South Africa that the country was experiencing a form of Hitlerism. "The clergy are close to the African," he said, "and they assure me the situation is frightening. A revolution is bound to occur. When it comes it will not be an uprising against the Government only, it will be against all the whites in the country."



JAPAN: A film about the atom bombing of Hiroshima has been made by the collaboration of about 40,000 people. Called simply "Hiroshima," it was made on the initiative of the Japanese Teachers' Union. It will be distributed in Britain later this year.



FEBRUARY FILL DYKE



THE sight of snowdrops and crocuses and the appreciable difference which the lengthening hours of daylight make, are very welcome after the severe frosts and turn our thoughts towards the coming of spring. We can hope that the old saying about "February fill dyke" will prove true this year, for without all that snow and frost there would be no spring flowers to witness to the hidden growth.

Even within the cold war there are not wanting signs of encouragement, and although much of the work of the pacifist movement may be in the nature of a witness, the immediate results of which are not always obvious, it is in pacifism that the hope of a world of peace and prosperity abides. Faith is not the attempt to believe the incredible, or to realise the impossible. It is to act in anticipation of the inevitable if life has any meaning: to live as though the things we believe in were already true and so help to make them come true.

That is the difficult task of the minority and that is the reason for the existence of the Peace Pledge Union. But if the PPU is to flourish we must provide the essentials for its growth, amongst which are the resources necessary to make our witness increasingly clear and attractive.

Unfortunately February has not filled the dyke so far as our banking account is concerned, and in spite of some generous gifts the PPU's Headquarters Fund has not kept up to the average, let alone received a surplus on which we can draw in the coming months. Will you, as an act of faith and hope in and for the future, send us something to help fill up our dyke?

STUART MORRIS,

General Secretary.

Our aim for 1954: £1,000
Average needed each month, say £84
Amount received to date: £70

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS TRIBUNALS

Legionnaire who refused to fight Arabs

A YOUNG Largs (Scotland) man who refused to fight the Arabs while he was with the French Foreign Legion because he felt he was "being a pawn in a game of aggression against a defenceless people," appeared before the Scottish Appellate Tribunal for COs in Edinburgh on February 8.

The tribunal rejected the appeal of 18-year-old John Bell, 36 Gateside St., Largs.

Bell objected to being conscripted by a Westminster Parliament because it was English controlled; because he was Scottish by birth and parents, and objected to being called up by anything but a Scottish Government.

Shortly after his 16th birthday, he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, giving his age as 21. He was sent to North Africa where he underwent "very thorough and rigorous training" in the process of becoming a Legionnaire. There were often clashes between Arab Nationalists and police, with Legion troops standing by in readiness to quell any rising. "These clashes often ended in Arabs being killed or injured."

During his stay in North Africa, Bell became very friendly with the Arab people, visiting their homes and learning more about their struggle for independence. "It made me feel guilty when I realised that I had made myself a pawn in this game of aggression against a defenceless people. It all made me realise that Scotland had a similar case in hand and I swore that, when I returned to Scotland, I would do all in my limited and humble power to help hasten the day for a return of a Scottish Government."

He returned to this country in May last year and later joined the Scottish National Party and became a member of the Scottish National Congress. The policy of the Congress was non-violent, non-co-operative, to secure Scottish self-Government.

Arrested by French

Bell said that, in Africa, he had visited the Arab people and his sympathies lay with them. He had joined the Legion for five years but had served only 18 months. He had been put under arrest for refusing to go to Morocco during the Casablanca uprising and for refusing to fight against the Arabs. Enquiries from home as to his whereabouts were made and, when his age was discovered, he was discharged.

Miss Wendy Wood, the prominent Scottish Nationalist, who spoke in support of Bell's appeal, said that no Scot should be conscripted into the "English Army." The Treaty of Union had been violated and there was no reason why a Scot should come under that wonderful recruiting song, "Fight for England's Glory," or under a Queen designated "Queen of England."

Asked if she thought there was a remote possibility of the English ever fighting the Scots, Miss Wood replied: "I think it is rapidly coming to that. England has every possible means."

She said that Bell was a boy of exceptional character and that this was a case of very clear conscience. "This boy will not do what is wrong. If he is projected into the English army, he is bound to disseminate Scottish self-Government literature and do his best to help any organisation fighting to secure self-Government for this country."

Magistrate's "special reasons" for imprisoning CO

"WE don't like these cases," said a London Magistrate, Mr. C. W. Hodgson, last week, of a young conscientious objector appearing at Stratford Court, on a charge of not submitting to medical examination for the armed forces.

The CO was Julian Corbluth, a student now working as a time-clerk to save money to enable him to go to university. He had been dismissed by the local and appeal tribunals.

Corbluth was given a sentence of three months' imprisonment. Mr. Denis Hayes, solicitor appearing for Corbluth, asked that the "special reasons" for committing this young person (under 21) to prison be made known to him.

There is now a requirement of the law which provides that no young person shall be sent to prison unless there is no other appropriate form of punishment and there are "special reasons" why he should be committed.

Mr. Hodgson replied that he wanted to help the young man and understood that by sentencing him to prison for three months he would then be entitled to make a further appeal to the Appellate Tribunal.

David Roberts Davies, a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Non-violent Resistance Group, who followed Corbluth was making his second appearance before the court on the same charge.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of £21 with the option of three months' imprisonment. He made it clear to Davies that if he paid the fine he would still have to come before the court again and he would receive the same treatment as Corbluth. Davies then accepted imprisonment.

"I uphold God's laws"

Nineteen-year-old Bryan Privett of Waltham Chase was sent to prison for three months by Portsmouth Magistrates for refusing medical examination.

He told the court, "The Bible tells us we should not kill one another."

"I uphold the laws of the land to the fullest, but where such laws conflict with God's laws, I uphold God's laws."

No need for you to live, CO told

THREE applicants to the recent Glasgow local tribunal were granted complete exemption from national service.

They included a CO who had been employed on forestry work for which he had since been declared unfit. He applied for a variation of his condition of exemption.

A 21-year-old Socialist objector, Tommy McDowall, wrote in his statement "if I join the forces I may have to break strikes, black-leg my fellow workers and starve them back to work."

He was opposed to fighting in a war considered unjust but was willing to take up arms on the "side of the workers." His plea was dismissed.

"You should not be here if you aren't a pacifist," a Jehovah's Witness, George Langland, was told. He had said in reply to a question that he would not describe himself as a pacifist.

There was no need for him to live in this world of Satan said the chairman, "you can be a martyr and die!"

Of the 20 men before the tribunal, only three were given unconditional exemption, ten were registered as COs on condition that they undertake non-combatant duties and seven applications were dismissed.

KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE

This picture shows the United Nations Trusteeship Council which has the responsibility of supervising certain non-self-governing territories which are administered by member states on UN's behalf.



The Council has just been discussing reports on the British and French Cameroons and British and French Togoland, all in West Africa. The Special Representative of France in French Cameroons, M. Georges Becquey, reported that the most important political development in the territory had been the creation of rural communes which gave the indigenous inhabitants a greater voice in local affairs.

War Minister can't . . .

THE War Minister, Mr. Head, was asked in the House of Commons recently whether he would "intimate to governing bodies of schools in which there are contingents of the combined cadet force, that in future grants will only be given to the force on condition that recruitment is voluntary."

The War Minister's answer to the question, put by Mr. Michael Stewart (Lab. Fulham E.) was "No, Sir."

Mr. Stewart: Does the right hon. Gentleman think it right that there should be imposed on boys of 14, a degree of compulsion which the nation does not impose even on young men of call-up age?

The War Minister: It would be most unwise if I were to interfere with the running of schools. Presumably the conditions of schools are made known to parents who send their boys there voluntarily.

The questions followed the widespread publicity given to the case of Paul Brown who was expelled from the City of London School after he had declared himself a conscientious objector.

. . . War Minister can

From a Correspondent

LATEST attempt by the War Office to infiltrate into British schools has proved successful.

The Association of Education Committees, the "trade union" of education authorities according to the Daily Herald, has agreed to pass on to local education authorities leaflets and booklets about National Service provided by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

In a letter to the association, Maj.-Gen. B. C. H. Kimmins wrote:

"A very large number of young men coming up for National Service have little or no idea of what such service will entail. Recruiting posters and publicity apparently do not give the right idea."

A number of House Masters at one Public School in the South of England have taken copies of the Peace Pledge Union leaflet, "Open Letter to Schoolboys," offered by a local member for distribution to pupils.

The leaflet states the choice before boys as they approach call-up age: to go into the Forces or to be conscientious objectors.

PYAG SCORES 80

THE Pacifist Youth Action Group sold 80 copies of Peace News in street-selling activities during the week February 13-20.

The Group "exists to co-ordinate young people in a drive against conscription, the cold war and colonialism," says a leaflet issued this week.

"Hunger, disease and poverty are our enemies; those who help us, our friends. Two-thirds of mankind need our help, our manpower and our finance . . ."

Membership forms may be obtained from the Secretary, PYAG, 88 Dollis Hill Lane, N.W.3.

Taking no chances

The following letter appeared in The Churchman (New York), January 15, 1954:

TO THE EDITORS: Did you notice that the rector who pronounced the benediction at the White House Christmas tree lighting wasn't taking any chance of being called subversive by using the naughty word "peace" in front of all that brass. He changed the historic benediction to: "The Lord lift up the light of his countenance on you and give you—joy in his service." (I imagine that he had a mental reservation that "in his service" included annihilating all atheistic Russians.)

REV. W. NELSON WINTER

Calvary Church
Baltimore, Md.

AFRICANS ARE GIVING US BACK OUR OWN GOSPEL

IN what the Press described as the "most interesting, most thought-provoking debate for many years," Allon Povall, a South African farmer and businessman, met Tom Wardle, of Peace News, at St. Mary Bourne (Hants.) recently. The subject was, "South Africa's racial policy—right or wrong."

The Christian conscience was worried

about South Africa's problem, said Mr. Povall, but he could not see anything incompatible with Christianity in racial separation in South Africa's special circumstances. Was it Christianly lawful to cling to a traditional ideal which would mean destruction of all hope of progress for the African?

Disputing South Africa's claim to be bringing civilisation to the African, Tom Wardle held that the result of the white man's presence had been a decline in social, economic and moral standards.

More than one African had said, "We resent most what you have done to the souls of our people." The tribal system had shortcomings but it maintained cohesion in and between families; robbed of this by the breakdown of the system, young men were resorting to crime, drink and drugs. But the whites had set the example. Johannesburg had unenviable records for divorce, prostitution, homosexuality and drunkenness.

Deprived of land and basic human rights, human restraint among non-Europeans might well reach breaking point, but Tom Wardle believed that an extension of the policy of non-violent resistance might yet be the means of the conversion of the whites by their own slaves. People were already saying that the Africans were giving us back the Gospel we had taken to them.

German Union questioned about COs

A MEMBER of the Stuttgart Group of the War Resisters' International, Hans Hammer, has sent a letter to the local chairman of the Transport and General Workers Union, in which he points out that the Bonn Parliament will soon have to concern itself with the passing of a Bill on national service within the European Army, and consequently with Article 4 of the Basic Law which provides for the right of conscientious objection.

He asked to be informed on three specific points:

1. Had the Central Council of the Union come to any conclusion on the problem of conscientious objection?
2. Did the Central Council intend to make any suggestions on behalf of the Union in regard to that problem when the matter came up in Parliament?
3. Was the Union prepared to concern itself with the position of those of its members who may lose their jobs through objecting to military service?

The German Fellowship of Reconciliation and the German section of the War Resisters' International are merging the publications of the two organisations. As from April 1 the new paper will appear under the title of "Friedensrundschau," the title of the WRI organ. Theodor Michaltschew remains editor with an assistant editor appointed by the For.

NEWTON GARVER replies to S.W. GREEN

Pacifists and Communists

IN his article in Peace News for February 12 Mr. S. W. Green gives three arguments why the Labour Party should not proscribe Communist Party "front" organisations:

1. It prevents members of the Labour Party from expressing their true convictions in many cases.
2. It hinders exchanges of opinion between Communists and Labour pacifists.
3. These organisations then fall completely into the hands of the Communists.

None of these arguments is conclusive, and even taken together they do not carry the case.

1. There are still a great many pacifist organisations which are not Communist dominated, and it is hardly justified to claim that a Labour man is unable to express pacifist convictions and to work effectively for peace. It is true that none of these groups has exactly the same aims as the Communist fronts. But the loss is hardly to be mourned. The difference will simply be that these groups are not instruments of Soviet policy and do not confuse a concern for peace with endorsement (perhaps just tacitly) of Stalinism.

2. Exchange of opinion between organisations does not depend upon unity of these organisations in a common front. As a matter of fact, the exchange can be clearer and more forthright if independent organisations are maintained. There will then be no temptation to blur ideological differences nor to build an irrational patchwork out of opposing points of view.

3. Certainly the proscribed organisations will fall completely into the hands of the Communists. So what? They are instruments of the Kremlin anyway. A pacifist should not have any desire to join such organisations, since they are (in the words of Mr. Green) "no more than a strategic device for furthering Communist policy."

Proscription

Proscription by a private association like the Labour Party is entirely different from governmental proscription. The latter would constitute a clear violation of freedom of opinion, whereas the former leads to a clarification of ideas.

Pacifists and socialists should advocate that the Labour Party, in order to clarify its position still further, also proscribe groups which seek to promote "peace" through NATO and EDC, for these are no more than a strategic device for furthering Pentagon policy.

The bulk of Mr. Green's article is taken up by arguments which count against united "peace" fronts with the Communists. Co-operation for peace, he quite rightly suggests, can best succeed when it is among those who view both sides of the Cold War with some detachment. "There can be no movement toward a peace which is in quotation marks."

He points out that the World Peace Council "is now directed by Communists like [Prof. Bernal] that is to say, by those who invariably support the policy of Communist governments" He then moves on to the obviously correct conclusion: "The purpose of the world peace movement is to draw peace-loving non-Communists into a united front of support for Communist foreign policy."

All of this analysis is very sound, and points unambiguously to a negative answer to the question Mr. Green has posed. I do not see how Mr. Green can be so clear on these points and still come to the conclusion that "co-operation in some form between Communist and non-Communist is therefore possible," nor how he can imply at the end of his article that it is impossible to build a peace movement which excludes Communists. Perhaps his own arguments about the nature of the Communist "peace" movements need to be further elaborated.

Taking sides in the Cold War

Pacifists today are faced with a world situation in which two great war powers are facing each other. The one is represented by the Russian Government, Marxist-Stalinist ideology, and the various Communist Parties scattered over the world. The other is represented by the American Government, NATO, the capitalist ideology, and the combination of big business and imperialism as it operates wherever Communism is not in power.

To ask whether we can co-operate with Communists in "Peace" movements is to ask whether we can co-operate with one of the war powers. The answer is obvious: Of course we cannot, for this would be to take sides in the Cold War and thus to undermine the very peace we seek to establish.

It may be urged—Mr. Green seems to have this idea in mind—that the Communists sincerely desire peace, and there is no doubt that in one sense they do. We all want peace, when you come right down to that sort of a point-blank question. Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Dulles, Mr. Wilson and a great many military men also want peace.

Should we then establish a peace movement which includes adherents of the Pentagon as well as of the Kremlin?

If the expressed desire for peace is to be

the criterion, there is no reason why we should not.

Agents of peace

The trouble is that there is more to a pacifist point of view than a mere desire for peace. A pacifist is also an agent of peace, rather than an agent of the Kremlin or Pentagon. To be an effective agent of peace one must abstain from both war camps, refuse to participate in organised preparation for war (whether it be material or psychological preparation). A pacifist must think and act independently of groups which are committed to one side or the other.

If pacifists seek international allegiance, it cannot be with either the Communist or the NATO countries. It must be instead with other countries who are above the East-West power struggle and who band together to form a Third Camp. Such a Third Camp, based upon moral rather than military power, offers the only hope for peace. This is forcibly demonstrated by the constructive role which India has recently played in international affairs. It is not possible to co-operate with Communist "peace" movements without taking sides in the Cold War and thus adding to its intensity.

Pacifists must ally the struggle, and this can be done only by vigorously pursuing a neutralist course.

RUSSIAN CHANGES AFTER STALIN

II. Forced labour: The extent of the change

THE change in Russia regarding the treatment of prisoners began immediately upon the death of Stalin a year ago today (March 5).

On March 28 an amnesty for certain categories of prisoners was announced, an act that seemed to have a certain incongruity as amnesties of this kind are generally decided upon when there is some occasion for rejoicing.

Henry Shapiro, writing in Le Monde, makes the estimate, admittedly little more than a guess, that tens of thousands were then released. These were in the main criminals in the ordinary sense of the word; people who would have been convicted under the criminal code of any country in the world—and their release obviously caused some problems. The Minister of Justice made a special appeal to the trade unions not to shut these

people out but to do what they could to assist in their rehabilitation.

More humane treatment

Apart from this amnesty, liberated prisoners report that a change in the treatment of prisoners began very shortly after Stalin's death. There was more humane treatment and, apart from those covered by the amnesty, individual liberations began to take place. There was a further change for the better in May as soon as the abuses behind the arrest and confessions of the doctors had been exposed.

No official figures have been published as to the number of prisoners who have since been released, but there is a considerable variety of changes that have brought down the numbers of those engaged on forced labour. The first has been the factor already referred to, that the police are now acting on different principles, and arrests that would have been made previously are not now made.

The instance given of the MVD agents who have been dismissed but have not been sent to forced labour is a case in point.

Then there has been revision in the cases of aged prisoners, who have in some instances been released on the ground that the sentences passed on them were too severe or even that they were unjustly inflicted.

Release of "cold war" victims

There has been a general release of those who might be called "cold war" victims, those who have been arrested on suspicion of espionage like Dr. Hunold, whose case we referred to last week, or Frau Brigitte Gerland, who wrote two recent articles for the Observer on her experiences, and whose crime was sending accounts of conditions in the Soviet Zone of Germany to Berlin newspapers.

There has been no general release of political prisoners. These are still regarded as too dangerous to be permitted to mix with the general public.

Even so far as the political prisoners are concerned, however, there have been a certain number of releases that would not have occurred under Stalin—those who were not convicted of serious political unorthodoxy, but who were merely guilty of some such undesirable activity as having contact with Americans or English. The numbers in this category may have been a little further reduced because prisoners are now being released when they have completed their sentences. This is an innovation for political prisoners, who were likely to be kept in prison indefinitely during the Beria period.

The Ministry of Justice takes over

The release of these many thousands of men and women of whom the great majority formed part of the Russian army of forced labour has required considerable changes in the Russian industrial arrangements. The big administrative change that has been made is the transfer of the control of these camps from the MVD to the Ministry of Justice, and a considerable number of the grandiose projects so dear to the heart of Stalin, and which have hitherto been given so much publicity in the Russian subsidised Press throughout the world, have been discontinued. These were, of course, dependent on great masses of forced labour and they can no longer be undertaken.

Tens of thousands of forced labourers had been employed on the great canal projects and these have now been abandoned. They include the plan for the Great Turkmenian Canal, the Crimean Canal, which was to link the Dnieper with the Crimea; and the Volga-Caspian Canal.

The fifteen-year plan of afforestation, that was to change the climate of a great tract of country in the Volga area has also had to be abandoned. Another great project that will not now be brought to completion is the

THE CHANGING FACE OF ASIA



The pattern of the world changes. In Central Asia, long the domain of nomads, modern cities are rising. Modern machinery and techniques are replacing the centuries-old ways of the past. The simple people of the area are becoming skilled in the latest sciences and industries. Here a girl works as a Linotype operator in the State Printing Works of the Mongolian People's Republic at Ulan-Bator.

Palace of Soviets, of which it was stupidly boasted that it was to be higher than the Empire State Building in New York. Work on this was held up by the war, but with the release of the armies of the forced labourers who might have worked upon it, its construction in the form originally intended is not now likely to be renewed—a loss that the posterity it was expected to impress will be very well able to suffer.

J. A. S.

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PPU RELIGION COMMISSION

Pacifist Universalist Service

3.30 p.m. Sunday March 7

Studio, 29 Addison Ave., London W.11

(Near Holland Park Stn.)

Discourse by Miss L. Hayat Bauman

"The Place Whereon Thou Standest is Holy Ground."

Talking of books...

By Robert Greacen

To-Morrow is Already Here, by Robert Jungk. Rupert Hart-Davis, 16s.
I Believed in Moscow, by Bjorn Hallström. Lutterworth Press, 10s. 6d.
Communism and Christ, by Dr. Charles W. Lowry. Eyre and Spottiswoode, 9s. 6d.
News Agencies: Their Structure and Operation. UNESCO, Paris; 21s.
Inside, by Helen Bryan. Peter Davies, 15s.

TO-MORROW IS ALREADY HERE examines a Utopia in reverse, a demented technocrat's dream come true: here is a world in which people are indistinguishable from machines. Rober Jungk locates his frightening world in the US today where, he maintains, unchecked technical progress is creating a new barbarism.

The launching of rockets, quick methods in building skyscrapers; the opening of letters and writing of standardised replies by means of machines; a glimpse of Los Alamos, the monstrous atomic research city—these are some of the subjects about which Mr. Jungk writes brilliantly but disturbingly.

Perhaps the most terrifying fact of all is the increasing reliance on the lie-detector, not merely by the police, but by industrial psychologists in selecting workers for jobs in factories. Even Hitler and the Gestapo had, so far as one knows, to manage without lie-detectors.

One wonders how much of all this is true. Even if some of these things happen to a fraction of the US population, the implications for the future are fairly grim. Certainly, if Mr. Jungk is a fiction writer in disguise—and he claims a factual basis for his statements—he knows how to give his work the gloss of truth. "I am afraid for America," he writes, "afraid of its losing the best of itself, the esteem for freedom and humanity, in the struggle for nearly godlike omnipotence."

Second thoughts

With Mr. Hallström, author of "I BELIEVED IN MOSCOW," one comes back at any rate to what resembles the credible world of men rather than machines. A Communist, unlike a lie-detector, may have second thoughts, as this Swedish journalist has had. Since 1940 he has been the representative of a Swedish daily Christian newspaper in Britain. Before taking up that post he spent 17 years as an active, full-time Communist in his own country and elsewhere. Mainly through witnessing the examples of devotion and service of various Nonconformist Christians, Mr. Hallström eventually joined the Society of Friends.

Bjorn Hallström gives us an interesting picture of Communist practice as he has known it—he deals, for example, with the various methods used in collecting information on the Russo-Scandinavian frontier,



A twentieth-century man

and on illegal work generally. He contends that "there is no democracy within the Communist movement. This is worth remembering when one deals with Communists."

For Dr. Lowry, Communism is a "universal salvation religion" which he believes is in conflict with Christianity for the spiritual allegiance of mankind. His analysis of Communist ideology in **COMMUNISM AND CHRIST** is rather close, and more detailed than Mr. Hallström's. He does not hesitate to maintain that Communism, which began as a protest against nineteenth century mechanisation and exploitation, has become more inhuman in practice than the society against which it protested.

We read in the foreword to **UNESCO'S NEWS AGENCIES** that the aim of this volume is "to study the problems involved in the transmission of news and the informing of public opinion." Here one finds an outline also of the rise of the news agency throughout the world and an exhaustive inventory of the existing methods of disseminating news.

For serious journalists and all those interested in the means by which the public is informed—or misinformed—**NEWS AGENCIES** will become a standard work of reference. One interesting fact that emerges from it is that Tass, the Soviet news agency, directly or indirectly, is capable of reaching a population of over 744 million.

Contempt of Congress

In 1945 Helen Bryan was sub-poenaed by the Un-American Activities Committee and ordered to produce the books and records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee of which she had been secretary in 1940. She refused to produce these records and was subsequently given a three-months prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

INSIDE is a detailed account of her three months behind bars. No very definite conclusions are drawn, but the reader can do this job for himself. A number of valuable "case histories" go some way towards revealing the tensions and inadequacies in US society that help in forming the criminal mind.

Letters to the Editor

After Berlin

ONE fact stands out quite clearly as a result of the Berlin Conference. The Western Powers, while they do not want war, are nevertheless determined to keep international tension at a high level as an excuse for maintaining the arms race in the interests of big business and the military high command.

The Defence White Paper can leave little doubt on this point. (Rev.) H. J. DALE.
 The Manse,
 Maulden, Bedford.

Tribunals: Why go to them?

"**TRIBUNALS** are a mockery" (PN headline February 12) suggests that young men are so misled as to believe in a game of bluff which blindfolds them by the sense of security which they hope to achieve by appeal to Tribunals.

On May 8, 1916, I was summoned to the Forces. I had not appealed to any Tribunal. After refusing uniform at a military camp I was given 112 days imprisonment, being released after 11 weeks on grounds of conscience.

Do I regret my action or my failure to attend a Tribunal? By no means. Let our young men of today take heart and not fear the imaginary disgrace of imprisonment. I am in my 73rd year and have not a single regret.

A. E. BUCKBY.
 33 Oak Road, Kettering.

Peace News and politics

WE ought to take notice of Winifred Greenfield's criticism of Peace News. Let it be clearly known we refuse equally to fight for or against Russian Communism or American capitalism. We need to guard against the danger which our friend has in mind of becoming so involved in endless complicated factual surveys of world political doings that we become too bewildered to see where or how our pacifist principles can come into action.

We can as a start realise that in the picture of imperialist exploitation and oppression our pacifism is vital to the whole question since our opposition to armed force is opposition to the very thing which makes possible this "lording it" by the white nations over the coloured races.

JOSEPH JACKSON.
 19 Coombe Gardens, Ensby Park,
 Bournemouth.

Nehru and the third camp

IN reference to Mr. Carnall's article (PN December 11) and letter (PN February 5):

1. Mr. Kripalani was in Nehru's Congress in the spring of 1950. As such his speeches cannot be taken as reflecting Socialist Policy. Furthermore no socialist leader has taken a militarily stubborn stand on Kashmir during 1948-53. Mr. Kripalani's outlook has changed now. His speeches at the UNESCO Seminar on Gandhian technique reflect how deeply he has embraced pacifism.

2. I wonder if "most Third Campers would presumably agree that the Nehru doctrine is good as far as it goes." His "Third Area," the uncommitted world, is fast shrinking.

3. Conceding that Nehru made an effective stand against war-hysteria in 1950! But did he not multiply his military budget from 1950-52?

4. In domestic economic policies Mr. Nehru is unsympathetic to the Third Camp. Chester

KEEP THEM BRIEF!

A considerable number of letters comes in every week.

In order to enable us to publish more letters we ask correspondents to restrict their letters to 100 words or less.

Bowles called him a conservative and felt his land reform policies duller than Chiang kai Shek's.

BRIEN K. GUPTA.
 Yale, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Pacifists and politics

AS Mr. Cuming has discovered (PN January 29), it is the Labour Party members of the PPU who oppose pacifist political action, just as the Church member opposes the formation of a Christian Pacifist Church.

Surely the time of evangelising and propaganda must find expression in a new Church, or a new Party, for peace or war is essentially a matter of politics. Yet Peace News, which is made up almost entirely of political news and never dissociates itself from the articles contributed by others, must stress that Mr. Cuming is "expressing a personal point of view." Do not most of its contributors? The objection is evidently to its political purpose.

Unless the NCC sees a better prospect, I should not advise a by-election test of strength. That is not where our political activity (if any) should begin. We might try in a few years time.

FRANK HANCOCK.
 Sussex.

(We wished to make it clear that Mr. Cuming was not writing in his official capacity as Secretary of the No Conscription Council—Ed. PN)

Self-government

ANSWERING your correspondent Kenneth Reid, allow me to point out that "autonomy" and "self-government" are words of elastic interpretation. When Mr. Reid tells us that the Ukraine and Georgia have been granted "a measure of autonomy" by the USSR, what he refers to is really district control over secondary affairs; and the demand for "self-government" in Wales and Scotland can similarly mean a form of "Home Rule," although fully-fledged nationalists logically desire more than that.

So far from supporting that type of demand for "freedom," pacifists should oppose it and should work for the elimination of all "independent" States, as it is from this system that international wars are engineered.

JOHN NIBB.
 BM/JONIB, W.C.1.

Juvenile delinquency

YOUR correspondent, S. D. Smith (PN, February 12), who asks what Russia is doing about juvenile delinquency might be interested in the book "The Road to Life" which described how the problem was tackled after the Revolution.

The book, published in the thirties, was most absorbing. A quite interesting film was later made of the book and can be seen occasionally in club exhibitions.

R. POLLARD.
 94 Queens Road,
 Richmond.

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LATEST TIME for copy: Monday morning before publication.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.

MEETINGS

BIRMINGHAM People's Peace Committee. The Peace (Cite) will speak on the Dangers of the Rebirth of German Militarism, at Midland Institute (main theatre) on Wednesday, March 10, at 7.30 p.m. Admission 6d. Tickets from Secretary, 134 Salisbury Rd., B'ham, 13. Tel.: South 3020.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Bath. Every Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

KING'S WEIGH House Church, Duke St., nr. Bond St. Tube. Sunday at 7 p.m. The Gospel of Peace. Rev. Claud M. Colman, MA, B.Litt.

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As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Saturday, March 6

LONDON: N.5; Steenvoet Ho., 16 Aberdeen Rd., Highbury. In the Chapel: 11.30 a.m.; Holy Communion (Low Voice Mass for Peace). 3 p.m.; 3 hours continuous silent prayer for peace. 6 p.m.; Intercessions and address by Rev. G. P. T. Paget King. 8 p.m.; Vespers and Benediction. In the Lounge: 4 p.m.; PPU Religion Commission, Rev. E. W. Dawe, "The Meanings of Peace." Crusade of Prayer for Peace.

Sunday, March 7

BOURNEMOUTH: 6.30 p.m.; Friends' Mtg. Ho., Avenue Rd. Joseph Jackson, "George Lansbury." SoP.

LONDON: W.11; 3.30 p.m.; Studio, 29 Addison Ave. (nr. Holland Pk. Stn.). Pacifist Universalist Service. Discourse: Miss L. Hayat Bouman. "The Place Wherein Thou Standest is Holy Ground." PPU Religion Commission.

Monday, March 8

BURY: 7.30 p.m.; Walmersley Rd. Methodist Ch. Public Mtg. Clifford H. Macquaire, "Seeing for Myself in Russia." FoR.

DEVON AND CORNWALL. Holidays in Friendly Guest Houses, Dawlish and Newquay. Exceptionally good value. Excursions conducted. Illustrated brochure 11 free from: Douglas Bishop, "Fairfield," Dawlish, Devon (Tel. 2151).

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DIARY

Tuesday, March 9

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air meeting. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

Wednesday, March 10

LONDON: N.4; 7 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group mtg. 3 Blackstock Rd., Finsbury Park.

NOTTINGHAM: 4.30 p.m.; Nottingham University Peace Society. Stuart Morris, "American Experiences." 7.30 p.m.; Adult School Rooms, Friars Lane. Stuart Morris. Nottingham Group Meeting PPU.

Thursday, March 11

HUDDERSFIELD: 7.30 p.m.; 19 John William St. Group AGM. PPU.

LEYFONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends' Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. "Anti-Vivisection." PPU.

LONDON: W.C.1; 1.15 p.m.; Lunch-hour service. St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq. Rev. A. D. Bailey, "World Peace." Christian Peace Group.

LONDON: W.C.2; 12.30 p.m.; Lincoln's Inn Fields. Open-air meeting. Sybil Morrison and Robert Horniman. PPU.

Friday, March 12

LONDON: 7 p.m.; Oak Room, Kingsway Hall. Rev. Leonard P. Barnett, BD, "Peace in our time—What can Youth do?" Tea, 5.30 to 6.30. MPF.

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TUNBRIDGE WELLS: 7.30 p.m.; 28 East Cliff Rd. Discussion Mtg. "Peace is the Will of God." Jack Nutley, FoR.

Saturday, March 13

GLASGOW: 3 p.m.; Community Ho., 214 Clyde St., C.1. Mr. John P. Watt, "The question of Politics." Church of Scotland Peace Society and FoR.

Sunday, March 14

CARSHALTON BEECHES: 3 p.m.; 17 Hill Rd. Harry Mitter, "Peace News—Your Questions Answered." PPU Surrey Area AGM.

Monday, March 15

ACTON: 8 p.m.; Acton Lane School. Public Mtg. Stuart Morris, "My Visit to America." PPU.

RICHMOND: 8 p.m.; Vernon Hall, Vernon Rd. E. Sheen. Group AGM. Speaker, Connie Jones. PPU.

Wednesday, March 17

OXFORD: 7.30 p.m.; 19 Park End St. (nr. Sun. Basil Francis, "Call of the Hour." PPU.

Thursday, March 18

HUDDERSFIELD: 7.30 p.m.; Halifax Friends' Mtg. Ho., Clare Rd. Stuart Morris, "American Experiences." PPU.

LEYFONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends' Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. Mr. Browning, "Russia's Internal Policy." PPU.

INTRODUCTIONS. Friendship or marriage; home and overseas. V. C. C., 34 Honeywell, London, S.W.11.

MALE PACIFIST (1914-18 CO.) 56, would invite correspondence with lady interested in political, social, Christian questions. Box No. 546.

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The fate of Britain is not "a private complaint"

PEACE NEWS has set a good example to the Deputy Editor of the News Chronicle. It published his letter in reply to mine without a childishly offensive headline and did not suppress any important sentences.

Mr. Michael Curtis now sincerely regrets the headline, which he agrees was in questionable taste. But the opening sentence in the leading article contained the same words as the headline and indeed was rather worse, so this must have been in questionable taste too.

Now I do not wish to rub it in too much, but the Deputy Editor of the News Chronicle seems to be in rather a contrite state of mind.

Yet I must point out that the letter I sent was not unsolicited but a reply to an attack on something I had said in the House of Commons, which the News Chronicle had not even the decency to print.

I am an old Editor myself, and know all about the practical difficulties of the man who sits in the Editorial chair.

When I was Editor of Forward, I frequently received letters from people whom I had criticised. I did not think it was honest journalism to cut out important sentences, and then reply to what I had left in. That was what happened to my letter in the News Chronicle.

I am not as Mr. Curtis said "anxious to make a public issue of a private complaint."

Surely the fate of Britain in the event of an atom attack is not a "private complaint" but an important public issue.

Other people seem to have thought so too, and sent letters to the News Chronicle. I know

because the writers have sent the letters suppressed by the News Chronicle Editor to me.

Possibly the News Chronicle takes on the view that the people who are critical of the American bases being here are just "silly" people who "bleat" like me, and should be suppressed. Theirs are usually very good letters, very much to the point. Perhaps that is why they are suppressed.

A glaring example

One of the worst offenders in this respect is the Daily Herald. I could tell Peace News readers a lot about what the Daily Herald suppresses.

Let me give one glaring example.

When the Duke of Bedford died, Hannen Swaffer wrote a particularly offensive article about the late Duke, Dick Sheppard, George Lansbury and the pacifists.

I wrote a reply which the Editor returned explaining that he had received so many letters replying to Swaffer that he could only print a selection.

The selection duly appeared. It was one letter from Dr. Edith Summerskill MP, dealing with the issue of boxing. I understand that even that letter was cut.

But the replies from the pacifists were suppressed.

"Super-weapons menace every kind of decency"

From page one

said, could be tackled in two ways. We could form an estimate of the likely results, set up a balance sheet of good and evil consequences, or we could relate our behaviour to moral standards and axioms.

One-sided history

The first method meant that we judged probabilities on the basis of history or experience, or in terms of psychology or even mathematics. It was, she felt, a "doubtful process."

"Not only is it frequently conditioned by ignorance of the true facts, for national histories are notoriously one-sided records, but it may fall to take into account new facts, new circumstances, which materially alter the case. History does not necessarily repeat itself; it is subject to unexpected mutations, to the intrusion of imponderables."

Sir John Slessor had said that the more powerful the weapons, the more the likelihood of preserving peace. She could see no justification for this assumption.

His argument was the argument of expediency; but good ends did not justify evil means, nor could we cast out one devil by another.

Substituting threats for reason

She did not believe that atomic weapons were intrinsically different from other weapons, or that it was more terrible to die in the blast of an atom bomb than to die from the effects of napalm. But she judged the whole question of war preparation by the "moral law within."

"I believe that all war is wrong, with whatever weapon, because it is made up of hatred, falsehood and savagery; and because it perpetuates these things. This applies to civil, international and UN wars alike. I believe that all preparations for war are wrong, because they are based on fear and suspicion, and because they substitute threats for reason."

Even if we set aside these fundamental objections to war as such, world war based on scientific super-weapons was a menace to every kind of decency towards one another as human beings that we had painfully achieved throughout the ages.

There was, she admitted, a political dilemma: we could not know whether atomic strength and the threat of retaliation might prevent war. But, she continued:

"I believe we are involved in this political dilemma just because we have ignored the fact that it is morally wrong to concentrate most of our thinking, most of our financial

and material resources on the bad things that may happen, when it is a certain fact that unless hungry people obtain food they will starve, unless sick people have medical help they will suffer and die, and it is equally certain that there are millions of starving and sick people in the world today."

The bomb as a peace preserver

The case of Sir George Thomson was based frankly on "expediency," on an estimation of consequences. He believed that the atom bomb might preserve peace; he believed that disarmament would increase tension.

"There is a distinction between the idea of right and wrong and the judgement of what is right and wrong in particular circumstances—between morals and code. The first is absolute; the second relative.

"Two societies, or the same society at different times, may with perfect honesty judge differently what is right in certain circumstances."

The question of the limitations which a nation should place on its methods in a war which it believes to be just, as well as the secondary one as to whether these limitations were absolute or depended on the actions of the enemy, were complex questions. But he continued:

"I should feel it much easier to come to a decision if I did not feel strongly that the presence of a lot of atomic bombs in the world substantially reduces the chances of a big war."

"The US is very bomb conscious—they have their air raid siren tests and their deep shelters."

"The mere fact that Russia did not force matters in Europe at a time when she was militarily so strong, would seem to be evidence that she too feared the effect of bombing. There is I believe a genuine fear of an all-out war in which there will be no gallery seats."

Turning to the question of disarmament he said:

"I believe attempts at disarmament are futile and that the bitterness and back biting

Coming events . . .

Non-violent Resistance Group require support for day's activities in the vicinity of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, Middlesex, on Saturday, March 27. Poster parade assemblies at 11 a.m. at The Bell, Enfield Highway. Offers to 79 Lordship Pk., N.16.

A film of "Post-flood reconstruction in Holland" will be shown at the IVSP centre, 19 Pembridge Villas, W.11, at 7.30 p.m. on Friday, March 12. Talk by Netherlands Embassy speaker.

A musical evening and social in aid of Peace News on Friday, March 12. Westminster Friends' Meeting House, 52 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.1 (one minute Leicester Sq. Stn.). Refreshments. Admission free.

Manchester Peace Pledge Union needs help with distribution of leaflets on March 8 and 14 in preparation for Conscriptors' Day, March 20. Please contact Guy Warwick, 16 Cavendish Rd., Manchester, 21.

Birmingham readers are invited to join Erdington Study Circle, 780 Chester Rd., on Wednesday, March 10, for a discussion on "Gandhi's Life and Work."

Why Berlin failed—Harold Wilson

THE holy cow of German rearmament that the Western Ministers took with them to Berlin was one of the reasons for the breakdown of the conference, Mr. Harold Wilson, Labour MP of Huyton and former President of the Board of Trade, said in London recently.

"I never believed," said Mr. Wilson, "there would be any settlement of the German problem if there was going to be any prior insistence on the rearmament of Western Germany."

JAPANESE TRANSLATORS WANTED

The War Resisters' International (88 Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middx) requires someone to make occasional translations from Japanese on a voluntary basis.

DEFENCE DEMENTIA

The primary deterrent, however, remains the atomic bomb and the ability of the highly organised and trained United States strategic air power to use it . . . We intend as soon as possible to build up in the Royal Air Force a force of modern bombers capable of using the atomic weapon to the fullest extent . . . If a global war were to be forced upon us, it must be assumed that atomic weapons would be employed by both sides . . . inflicting great destruction and damage . . . Such a prospect emphasises yet again the prime necessity of basing our defence policy upon the prevention of war . . . As a general principle, because of the Government's appreciation of the probable nature of such a war, rather less emphasis will be placed on the accumulation of warlike stores for a prolonged period of hostilities.

—White Paper on Defence, February, 1954.

AT the time of writing the debate on the

Government's Defence Statement has not yet taken place, though rumour suggests that some members of the Labour Party are anxious to achieve a direct vote against the White Paper.

The Daily Telegraph remarks that on defence issues the Bevanites can "always count on the support of the pacifists" for a call for reduction in the "gross cost of defence," as though a decision to spend less on armaments were something to do with pacifism!

Whatever happens in the House of Commons during the debate it is highly unlikely that any pacifist issue will arise. The Labour Party are committed to a "defence" programme, and so far as pacifists are concerned there is no relation between "defence" and "peace," the two terms being contradictory.

The Government, and apparently the Labour leaders, are still wedded to the idea that the atomic weapons available to the Western Powers will deter the Soviet Union from using those of which they are themselves possessed.

At one time the argument was that because the West possessed these weapons they had the

advantage of strength which would never be challenged so long as they maintained it.

Now that chain of reasoning has to be altered to meet the new factor of Russia's own stockpile, and the main argument of the White Paper is based upon a new contention that the cataclysm of an atomic war, with both sides using the abominable weapons, would inflict such unimaginable destruction that the very thought of it will deter Russia.

However, the authors of the Statement do not seem very certain of the effectiveness of their deterrent, since they remark that the best defence against such a war is to prevent it.

That sounds like very good sense indeed, but it soon appears that prevention does not entail abandoning any of the fearful weapons which threaten the annihilation, not only of the people of this island, but of humanity.

On the contrary, these are the very weapons which are to be built up, and upon which the main amount of money is to be spent. An accumulation of other kinds of equipment and arms, it is stated, will not be necessary.

This sinister phrase is supported by a description of the "probable nature" of the war. Having explained that great destruction and damage would be inflicted (and presumably suffered) in the first attack, we then have the peculiarly depressing statement that if there were no decisive result, both sides would seek to recover their strength, "carrying on the struggle in the meantime as best they might."

This piece of childish nonsense well conveys the lack of any concrete ideas as to how, in face of total destruction, any "struggle," even that of succouring the survivors, could in fact, be carried on at all. The Government's only specific appears to be the total destruction of the enemy before he can strike at all.

It seems strange that it has not occurred to the authors of this document that the Soviet Union, though not so vulnerable because not so small, may, nevertheless, conduct its own "defence" upon precisely similar lines.

It is to be hoped that pacifists in the House will have nothing to do with this puerile plan for a mythical "defence." An attempt by both sides to frighten each other into some kind of improbable submission or surrender, can, in the end, achieve nothing but the disaster they both wish to avoid.

The way to prevent war is to discard these monstrous weapons of attack, and at the same time let it be known that peace is not only what we want, but what we mean.

—Professor Lonsdale

which abortive disarmament conferences inevitably cause are a real danger to peace. If nations distrust one another they will never agree to a formula which is certain to favour one at the expense of the other for each nation has its strong and weak points; conditions can never be symmetrical.

"If distrust lessens then economic pressure will itself lead to a general reduction in expenditure."

Mass-bombing—Russia might refrain

Sir George Thomson was opposed to the Hydrogen Bomb, which was too large and indiscriminate a weapon for use on military targets. He was opposed also to the bombing of cities as seen in the last war. This he felt was a mode of warfare which favoured the West, and if in any future war we refrained from such bombing, Russia through fear of retaliation would be likely to refrain also.

In conclusion he said:

"I am not entirely convinced that the world will be a better place if the long accepted duty of a man to fight for his country and of his country to fight for its rights is transferred to an obligation to serve in a punishment squad directed against a nation or a class by some central committee. But if this change in the moral code does come about, atomic energy will have been one of the major causes in producing it."

"THE ARCHERS"

From page One

listeners, one would not complain. The majority of pacifists are not like 'Ben White' any more than the majority of soldiers are like Genghis Khan."

"Appointment with Venus"

Saturday Night Theatre made some amends for this knock at pacifists with the broadcasting of "Appointment with Venus" in which a pacifist, "Lionel Fallaize," faced with a "What-would-you-do-if . . ." situation, disarmed a German soldier with a swift uppercut.

Next, he shielded the population of one of the Channel Islands from reprisals by taking upon himself the responsibility for the sinking of an enemy vessel (of which he was innocent) and gave himself up to the German Commandant for trial when he could easily have escaped to the mainland and saved his now jeopardised life.

The point was well-illustrated that the refusal of pacifists to take part in war does not mean that when they are caught up in it they seek an easy way out.

No pacifist knows quite how he will react when in such a tight spot as that portrayed in "Appointment with Venus." What he does know is that he will not go along with preparations for war and organised participation in it.

Reginald Thompson, former Daily Telegraph War Correspondent, declared in an article in Peace News two years ago that he reserved the right to defend his home with personal weapons, presumably a sword, or the kitchen chair, but that when it came to taking part in war with its atom and napalm bombs his answer was a decisive "No."

It was the "No" of the truly brave man who knows that modern weapons have more to do with cowardice than bravery.

Both "Lionel Fallaize" and Reginald Thompson are war resisters, they are the people for whom there is a place in the Peace Pledge Union whose members declare "I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another."

HUGH FAULKNER

Hugh Faulkner, for personal and domestic reasons, is leaving the immediate service of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. He has served as Organising Secretary of the FoR since 1947 and prior to that was Regional Secretary in the Midlands.

BEHIND THE NEWS

* From page two

personal interest and support from officers in the highest ranks who are Christians of strong conviction.

Such men are rarely found among junior officers today, who will have high rank in the future, because the attitude of the Churches has strongly discouraged young Christians from entering the profession of arms.

If military commanders in future years are less helpful by co-operation and personal example to chaplains in their work, the Churches cannot complain of the change for which they will have been responsible.

It would seem that there is a need for the War Office to issue notes for sermons. Church parades are apparently not enough.

For all American readers

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Published from 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4, by Peace News Ltd. Printed by The Goodwin Press (T.U.), 135 Fonthill Rd., London, N.4.